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**AN ORAL HISTORY**  
**with**  
**MR. ALTON D. KELLAR**

Interviewer: Dr. Charles Bolton

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## **Biography**

Mr. Alton Dolph Kellar is a native of Hancock County, Mississippi, born October 5, 1919. He was raised on a farm and later worked for the lumber industry. Mr. Kellar serves as a longtime member of the Hancock County Board of Supervisors. In the quarter century since the mid-1960s, Mr. Kellar has not served for only one term of public office.

## **An Oral History**

**with**

**Mr. Alton D. Kellar**

*This is an interview for the Mississippi Oral History Program of the University of Southern Mississippi with Mr. A.D. Kellar. The interview is being recorded July 16, 1993 at Mr. Kellar's home in Hancock County. The interviewer is Dr. Charles Bolton, program director.*

**Dr. Bolton:** Thank you, Mr. Kellar, for talking to me this morning. I appreciate it.

**Mr. Kellar:** You're quite welcome.

**Dr. Bolton:** Were you born in Hancock County?

**Mr. Kellar:** I was born in Hancock County, October 5, 1919.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay, and so grew up your whole life in Hancock County. What was Hancock County like when you were growing up?

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, it was rough really, you know. We, at that time, you know, back in the early twenties and thirties, the Depression, and no transportation or anything, we just almost stayed at home.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Were your folks farmers? Is that what they did for a living?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes. We farmed for a living, really. We actually grew, you know, what we eat, just about it. About the only thing we had to buy was sugar and coffee and things of this nature. It was tough back at those times. It really was. I really never went hungry, but I've seen the time when we didn't know where the next meal was coming from. It was tough back at that time.

**Dr. Bolton:** I guess you were coming of age about the time when the Great Depression came along too.

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, right. That's exactly what I'm saying, that was the tough times. You know, I think about the only difference in that time there was no money and right now the money's no good, you know. It takes too much of it to do anything.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Did you live in the area where NASA came in?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes, my children right now and grandchildren and great-grandchildren would have been the sixth generation in that one place.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. What community was that near?

**Mr. Kellar:** It was in Aaron Academy.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** What they called the Aaron Academy community, Santa Rosa really. Aaron Academy School there at that time, but the Santa Rosa community.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. When did you first hear that there might be some action by the government to acquire that property where you had ---

**Mr. Kellar:** I worked for Sam Whitfield in the timber business. I was superintendent in his pulpwood operation, and we saw all of these people, you know, from Alabama and all, out surveying. No one knew what it was. No one knew what was going on until they announced this and, of course, it was a big shock to everyone, you know. You know when you get up in the morning and find out that you have to leave a place, the only place you've known all of your life---my father was old, but the day they announced that he said, ``You know that moving is for you folk, it's not for me." I said, ``Dad, you know we've all got to go when the government condemns a place like this." He said, ``Well, you go on." Do you know the day that they come down and jacked up the house my daddy had a heart attack and died?

**Dr. Bolton:** Really?

**Mr. Kellar:** He sure did.

**Dr. Bolton:** He couldn't bear to leave?

**Mr. Kellar:** He couldn't take it, no. He was old and, of course, that happened to several people. I know Mr. Smith and one other, a [Thornton] Brown fellow, the same thing happened to them. They just said that the shock was too great for them. Of course, I don't know how they knew something like this, but it certainly happened.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay, okay. Did somebody come out and notify you or did you just find out about it?

**Mr. Kellar:** No, like I said, it came out on the radio. That's the first we heard of it. You know, it was announced on the radio. We had one of the first televisions down in that area down there and I'm not sure at that time if---I guess we did have television. But anyway, it was announced and that was the first indication we had what was going on. And when we found out, you know, the extent of this thing, man, I said, ``My God." You know another thing, I had something over a hundred acres down there where we lived, and all my negotiations was on an easement basis. When I was elected and took office the first of January in '64 there hadn't been anything done to the roads hardly in eighteen years. The old Weston gravel pit down there, we was trying to haul some material out of there just to get the roads passable and the government run us out of there.

Of course, they hadn't paid us for our roads anywhere. You know, they paid all the rest of the utilities and all. And we met that morning and Lucian Gex was our attorney and we told him what happened. He said, ``Well, look, they haven't paid you for these roads. Your supervisor can go up there and just stop them." So two of us did. Man, they came to the table then and negotiated, paying us for the road, I think, \$480,000, which was a lot of money at that time. But I had a colonel with the Corps of Engineers told me that day said, ``You're going to be sorry the day that you embarrass the federal government." I said, ``Well, sir, I didn't mean to do that. But you paid the rest of the utilities, and we thought it wasn't nothing but right for you to pay us." The next day they condemned my property and took it in a fee, mineral rights, everything.

**Dr. Bolton:** Oh, you mean it was supposed to be in the buffer zone but they---

**Mr. Kellar:** It was in the buffer zone, but you could take an easement on it.

**Dr. Bolton:** Right, right.

**Mr. Kellar:** I told them that part of that land that I had I wanted to go ahead and deed it back to my folks, because when I came out of the service they deeded me part of it and I went under the G.I. Bill to do some farming. And I said, ``I want to go ahead and find out what you're going to give me and I'll give that back to my parents and deed it back to them." But anyway, they condemned mine. They paid me \$300 an acre for five acres where my house was sitting and \$60 an acre for the rest of it.

**Dr. Bolton:** How could they justify condemning it on a fee basis?

**Mr. Kellar:** You couldn't even question why they did it. I know why they did it. I know exactly why they did it.

**Dr. Bolton:** Getting back at you.

**Mr. Kellar:** That's right. To start with they had people that wouldn't accept what the government had offered them. They [went] before a federal judge but then that happened a time or two and they give them pretty good prices. And they named a three [person] panel---kangaroo court, really, was what it was---and it went through that.

**Dr. Bolton:** Was that like an administrative panel or something that you had to go through?

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, they named three people. I don't want to call any names, but anyway, when you wouldn't take it you went before those three. The only difference they paid me from what the government had offered me, they paid me I think \$3,000 for my timber. They hadn't offered me a penny for my timber and about eighty acres of it was in timbered land.

**Dr. Bolton:** Would appraisers come out and look at the land?

**Mr. Kellar:** Oh, yes.

**Dr. Bolton:** And then the Corps would come and make you an offer? Is that how it worked?

**Mr. Kellar:** See, they had already made me an offer in the easement. And a fellow by the name of Crony, I told him, I said, ``Well, I'm not satisfied with that. I've already tried to buy some land." See, what they done was a willing buyer and a willing seller at that time. And that's what they based the price on, but I came right up here in this area here. And our supervisors had to stay within the beat, and there wasn't but less than two sections left in this whole beat at that time where you could buy and most of that belonged to the paper companies. And I came up here and paid \$500 an acre for this land right here and most of it in a swamp and glad to get it. But that has, you know, kind of left a bitter taste in my mouth ever since.

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes. Did the land prices go up, like out here, once that announcement was made?

**Mr. Kellar:** Overnight. Real estate people got rich.

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes, yes.

**Mr. Kellar:** Oh, yes.

**Dr. Bolton:** But the government was still paying the old prices for the land.

**Mr. Kellar:** They used comparables where land had changed hands and all of that, and that's what they based their price on. But the day that this was announced, right outside of this area here, the price was ten times what it was.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

(At this point there was a brief interruption.)

**Dr. Bolton:** You were saying they paid the comparable what was paid years past, right?

**Mr. Kellar:** That's exactly right.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. I notice I've been talking to some people and some people complained that different people got different types of settlement. Some did better than others. What determined who got a better settlement than other people or how was it ---

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, I know some cases where they went out and wine and dined these engineers you know and they did get a good price. Down on Bayou LeCreux Road one case that I know of that they really paid this man a tremendous price. Another thing that they formed committees here to try to go for the people, you know, after they took it. The first thing you know they've got each one of these committees, and they've paid them off and they'd drop out of it.

**Dr. Bolton:** That's the property owners group that tried to form?

**Mr. Kellar:** That property owners group.

**Dr. Bolton:** With Dr. Fargason and those guys that started it.

**Mr. Kellar:** Dr. Fargason and A.C. McQueen.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. So they kind of got the leaders of that and paid them a good price?

**Mr. Kellar:** What they did, the group would get together and select these people to represent them. They were all in negotiations at that time. The next thing you know, they'd get one of them and he'd get off the committee, you know, and the next one they'd get him off the committee.

**Dr. Bolton:** Were you involved in that committee?

**Mr. Kellar:** No, sir.

**Dr. Bolton:** No?

**Mr. Kellar:** No, sir. No, sir.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** No, I was not.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Were any of the congressmen or senators like Senator Stennis were they helpful at all? I know Senator Stennis made a famous speech down at Logtown trying to explain the---

**Mr. Kellar:** Senator Stennis made a speech down there, and there was a lot of people there, too.

**Dr. Bolton:** Were you at that meeting?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes, I was.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** I was at that meeting. Roy Baxter, another fellow that you may ought to---

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes, we talked to him.

**Mr. Kellar:** You've already talked to Roy?

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes.

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes, sir, Stennis was there, and of course, one thing that he said that the fee area would never be used. There'd never be any hunting in that area; that would be left a sanctuary for game to raise. But as soon as the Army ammunition plant came in there, you know, they opened up the hunting out there. We went to bat about that, but where the Army had gone they pulled that kind of stunt. We had very little bit of game [before NASA came here]. One thing that really did help, that fee area down there game raised their turkeys, deer, you name it, and it spread out from there, you know. But after the Army ammunition plant went in there and they opened that up and they sold permits, they killed a lot of deer. NASA still didn't do it. They're still not any hunting in NASA.

**Dr. Bolton:** At that time, too, people would have their stock just kind of running around in the woods, right?

**Mr. Kellar:** I had a lot of hogs. My daddy and my whole family had a lot of---it wasn't wild hogs, but we'd call them up and feed them and all that. But we lost all of that when they came in. They'd let you go in there and get your cattle, but they wouldn't let you fool with any hogs. So they trucked in, and really people that worked down there, you know, they sent them over and had them cured and all of that. They just really really took them to the slaughterhouse. They'd shut them up and feed them and take them on down there and have them cured for their own use.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. We were talking a little bit earlier and you were saying that Jack Balch later said that maybe they shouldn't have taken all of the [land].

**Mr. Kellar:** Jackson Balch would never say this while he was in there, but as soon as they kicked him out he said, "The day that they condemned all of this land they knew they had too much." We, right now, are one of the smallest counties in the state of Mississippi where people can reside. If they'll turn aloose some of that buffer zone we'd have a boom here overnight, we really would. Gainesville, Logtown, some of the oldest settlements in this whole country was taken over.

**Dr. Bolton:** Did you all think that maybe there were other places they could have located that would have been not---

**Mr. Kellar:** I can understand their locating on the Pearl River. But what I'm saying is this: if they had gone down where the port and harbor is right now, down in that Ansley area, and put those splash panels out towards the Gulf out there, they wouldn't have had to taken one-tenth of the land that they have right now. See those splash panels are all directed right this way, which means if they go with that solid rocket---I don't think that thing is ever going to ever materialize. I don't think it'll come to fruition, because right now they're griping about it and people in Utah and these other states they don't want to---people down here don't want that thing. They're talking about all of the stuff going in the element and all that it's doing and what's going to fall back to the earth. I don't know if we need it or not.

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes. One thing Senator Stennis said when this was all happening, he said that this will provide jobs for generations to come for people in this area.

**Mr. Kellar:** That hasn't happened either. We're a little bit better right now when the Army ammunition plant was in here. They were promised, the people were promised, the people that was affected by this thing would have priority for jobs down there. I know of people that had college educations here that had applications in for years and never got a job down there. The people that came in here with NASA brought their own folks in here and they got the best jobs. There ain't no question about that.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Well, when you became supervisor in '64 then a large part of your beat, I guess, included NASA, right?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes sir. The only thing that I had left really was this little area right up here. Like I said, it was something like two and a half sections left in the whole beat.

**Dr. Bolton:** Yes. I heard some people tell me that there were some problems with NASA was supposed to patrol the buffer zone while people still had property in there, and they didn't do a good job of patrolling that.

**Mr. Kellar:** NASA let a contract out to the county, the sheriff's department, to patrol the NASA area and that went on for a while and it just eliminated that. Now, another that's happened in the last couple of years, NASA never interfered with anyone camping in the buffer zone. They camped on these creeks and all. They gave the sheriff a \$28,000 contract to stop people from camping even anywhere in the buffer zone.

**Dr. Bolton:** You can't camp there anymore?

**Mr. Kellar:** No, sir. No, sir. Not overnight. No, and that's something NASA never did enforce, but they give it to the sheriff under that contract that they patrol the buffer zone once every twenty-four hours, and if they find anyone camping there, they remove them.

**Dr. Bolton:** So as supervisor of that beat what kind of dealing would you have with the NASA folks? Would you have any at all?

**Mr. Kellar:** None at all, none at all.

**Dr. Bolton:** So that land was just out of any type of control of Hancock County then.

**Mr. Kellar:** In the fee area. Most of the fee area was in district number two and, look, all the buffer zone in that Flat Top, Leetown area, and the Catahoula area and all that area there --- at that time where the beat just came up into this area up in here. Like I say, the only thing was left here was about two and a half sections and most of that belonged to big timber companies, International Paper Company, Crosby, Gaylord and Crown Zellerbach. Very little bit of land left here. Of course, after the first election here, we had to run countywide and then we redistricted, you know, but I did work all over the county.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Did you ever meet the first director out there, Captain Fortune?

**Mr. Kellar:** Oh, yes, sir.

**Dr. Bolton:** What was he like?

**Mr. Kellar:** He was a peach of a man, he really was. He was the best one we've ever had there. I'm going to tell you why I liked him. I had a boat that was right at Gainesville, and I did some fishing in the river at that time and had a box there. And I'd take fish and put some in it and tell him anytime that he wanted to get some fish go ahead and get some. They'd have to turn me loose really down there, but it changed after Captain Balch came there.

**Dr. Bolton:** Was Balch a lot different?

**Mr. Kellar:** Balch was a lot different, a lot different. He was an army type, you know, toe the line?

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Well, looking back at it now thirty years later, do you think NASA's been a positive or a negative thing?

**Mr. Kellar:** I would say up to a point it's been a positive thing. But right now with gambling and what we have here now, the influx of people that we have, we'd be a lot better off if it wasn't here. We'd have a boom here overnight. We really would. We're one of the fastest-growing counties in the state of Mississippi right now, but if we had this buffer zone where people could move in there, you would see an influx of people.

**Dr. Bolton:** Do you think there's ever any prospect that the government will give back that land?

**Mr. Kellar:** Not in my lifetime. I know right now down at where the Army ammunitions plant was they're trying right now to move industry in there. And the only reason I think that industry is reluctant to move there, they don't know what kind of notice they would have if they ever needed that place back. It's something that they're looking at real hard before they move on in there. But it's a shame. If you go down there and go through that facility, the money was spent---they're the most modern ammunition plant in the whole world they built there and there would just be mothballed. And what really happened right now, they're still manufacturing there those shells, but they're doing it in five different states is my understanding. One component here and another one here, and another one here, and then they're assembling them all at one place. That don't make sense. Of course, you know how the senators and representatives, they trade off. We've been told, and I don't know that really, the Army ammunitions plant was traded off for the home port in Pascagoula.

**Dr. Bolton:** Really? I never heard that.

**Mr. Kellar:** That's the rumor everywhere.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** Especially with the people that was involved in this thing.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. It might have hurt, too, that once they lost Senator Stennis who had been such a---

**Mr. Kellar:** That would have never closed if Senator Stennis had still been a senator. I can tell you that right now.

**Dr. Bolton:** Did you know Senator Stennis?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes, sir. Yes, sir, sure did.

**Dr. Bolton:** He's still alive.

**Mr. Kellar:** Still alive, yes. He's in a convalescent home.

**Dr. Bolton:** Right.

**Mr. Kellar:** That's kind of shocking to me. I belong to a hunting club just north of where he lived up there.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** Preston, Mississippi. I killed three good gobblers up there this past spring.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** Do you know what? If I serve out this term, I've served seven terms as supervisor. And, of course, I've served thirteen years on the school board, Hancock County School Board, before that. So when I finish out this term it will be forty-one years of elected office down here.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. This is a little bit off the subject of what we were talking about, but how has the job of supervisor changed over the years?

**Mr. Kellar:** I'll tell you one of the worse things I think that's ever happened to the state of Mississippi is the unit system.

**Dr. Bolton:** Back what they did in the eighties when they changed it?

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, we did it on a local and private bill in '86, and my beat voted strong against going in unit system. But I had blacktopped roads every year from the first year that I was elected up until the unit system had gone in. Since 1986, that's when we went in, in October of 1986, there has not been the first road blacktopped in this county. And the taxes have gone sky-high.

What really happened, and I was glad to see this after all this mess we had here with pretense, I was glad to see the legislature take the supervisors out of buying anything, not even pencils. Man, when they put one man at the head of the roads here---the roads that I blacktopped and, like I say, I blacktopped a lot of them, I spent money that came into the district, too, I spent it on improving roads. To see them roads deteriorating today like they're doing and seeing things that need to be done that I can't do anything about, it's a low feeling, it really is.

**Dr. Bolton:** You think it's better when you have somebody right there in the local area that knows what needs to get done?

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, what it is, I met with my men every morning in the beat system, either by telephone, ordering them what to do, or either here at my place. We knew what to do and men had some pride in what they were doing. All they're looking for right now is sundown and payday. They could care less what's going on. I had one fifth of the money, and we spent the money on the roads. Right now it may be working fine in counties that has a lot of the assessed evaluation. Pearl River County, they are facing the same thing we are. The overhead in the thing is just so tremendous. Now, like Jackson County, Harrison County, Hinds County. That will work fine because their assessed evaluation is six or seven, maybe even ten, times what ours is, and they can overcome it. But a budget of \$1.2 million in our county right here, last year the salaries alone were \$771,000. I never used a foreman before. I used that money to go the roads, but right now we have about ten foremen in this county paying \$15,000 a man. I believe they're paying an administrator \$30,000 plus insurance, retirement, social security, you're talking about a lot of money.

**Dr. Bolton:** So more money's going to administration and less to the roads.

**Mr. Kellar:** Right. We tried to get, you know, the thing we had it back to the election last year, but the way they have that thing worded, "Do you want the county to continue to operate under the countywide system of road maintenance?" A lot of people didn't understand that. And it went back in strong, but people in the country, man, they're crying and screaming.

**Dr. Bolton:** Need something done for their roads. In all those years you've run for supervisor did you face opposition, strong opposition?

**Mr. Kellar:** Very strong opposition every time. I was out for four years and I never intended to run again, but it had just gotten in such a mess down here. You don't know the pressure people put on you. They said, "Man, look you've got to get back in there." This four years can't come too quick to suit me.

**Dr. Bolton:** Which four years were you out?

**Mr. Kellar:** I was out '88, '89, '90 and '91.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. So you had served from '64 to '88.

**Mr. Kellar:** Right, '87.

**Dr. Bolton:** Eighty-seven. Then you went back this last term.

**Mr. Kellar:** Went back the last term.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay, okay. Just going back a little bit, I know that you mentioned earlier that you were in the service. You were in World War II, I guess, right?

**Mr. Kellar:** I was twenty-one years old the fifth day of October and had to register the sixteenth day of October and went in service, drafted, in early 1941. I stayed in the service for four and a half years. I was in the infantry, wounded twice in New Guinea. The whole time I was in the service, and one reason I ever got in politics, the whole time I was service I never had the opportunity to even vote. I even got my company commander to write back to this county to try to get me an absentee ballot. I said, "You know, if the Lord's willing, if I get back, I'm going to try to change this thing. We got a situation down here in this county that the five supervisors and the chancery clerk owns this county." Anybody even working here, if they worked for the county, they had a twenty-five cents on a dollar discount at the bank to even cash their warrants. It was the awfulest mess you could find, but this thing has turned around, and really, if I made some contribution---I hope I have.

**Dr. Bolton:** So you got interested in serving when you were in the war?

**Mr. Kellar:** I said, "You know, if the Lord lets me live and get back here I'm going to get in politics to see what contribution I can make to this county. Now it can't go on like it's going." We've come a long ways, no question.

**Dr. Bolton:** Being interested in politics, I was just wondering did you ever meet any of the, I guess, big names in Mississippi politics, like Bilbo, who was from this area. Do you remember seeing him speak or anything?

**Mr. Kellar:** Let me tell you about Bilbo. Even when I was in service I had a letter from Bilbo. My uncle, Ed Kellar, who at one time was county superintendent of education, then he was elected sheriff of this county and then he was a board of supervisor. He and Bilbo went to school together, Ed Kellar. So with ties with the family and all and Miss Mary McQueen down there, she came from the same place that Bilbo did, you know, and Stennis also. But anyway, it was a close-knit thing and, of course, the only president I ever shook hands with was Ford. He came through Bay St. Louis one time, you know. But I've gone to Washington before.

**Dr. Bolton:** Did you ever see Bilbo speak?

**Mr. Kellar:** Yes, I did.

**Dr. Bolton:** What was that like?

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, it wanted to make the hair rise up on, you know. Of course, back at that time he was real popular, you know. But right today, of course, you know the last time he was elected he wasn't even seated.

**Dr. Bolton:** In '46, right, yes, okay. Do you have anything else about the ---

**Mr. Kellar:** Well, you know one other thing that really we don't understand. That buffer zone goes on into Pearl River County and goes across over into St. Tammany Parish to the railroad. And the railroad is the boundary line [buffer zone] going down West Pearl. What we don't understand is how in the world that the Louisiana people over in Louisiana in their bean fields and Reeves Trailer Park over there, why they can do what they can do over there and they hold us to the line over here.

**Dr. Bolton:** You mean people live in the buffer zone in St. Tammany?

**Mr. Kellar:** They've got trailers over there. They've got a trailer park over there right by West Pearl on the lower side of Interstate 59.

**Dr. Bolton:** I didn't know that was in the buffer zone.

**Mr. Kellar:** Oh, yes, sir.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** It runs West Pearl.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay.

**Mr. Kellar:** Goes down the rail, goes up across into St. Tammany Parish, hits the railroad, goes down the railroad until you hit West Pearl, and down West Pearl a long ways. All the land and people in that area down in there was all in the buffer zone. But yet all of that activity in the bean field and then over in Reeves Trailer Park. We've got a hunting club down there in what they call Mike's Island down there, have a pavilion there and a little old skinny shed and toilet out there. And they told us we had to tear that down.

**Dr. Bolton:** Because it was a building that somebody could live in, huh?

**Mr. Kellar:** No camping anywhere in there and, like I say, man, they've got dredge boats over there that's sealed in, air-conditioned, and trailers sitting over there. You can see them right from the road. That's as much in the buffer zone as anyplace in this county.

**Dr. Bolton:** But it's not enforced there, in other words, as far as people living there.

**Mr. Kellar:** Jack Kent, he's the fellow that opened that thing there. They served papers on him several times, and he'd just go to his congressional delegation, and they told him to throw them in

the wastepaper basket. So that's what happened over there in that congressional delegation. You know they just said, ``Look you're not fooling with us over here."

**Dr. Bolton:** I remember reading something, back after the Apollo mission there was some talk, even in NASA, they were talking about giving back some of the land in the buffer zone, but nothing ever seemed to happen with that.

**Mr. Kellar:** No, no. We've gone on record, time and time again, requesting that they release some of that buffer zone.

**Dr. Bolton:** Doesn't look like it's going to happen though.

**Mr. Kellar:** I don't think so. I don't think it's going to happen at all.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Well, is there anything else that maybe I've failed to ask you about that time period that maybe might be interesting?

**Mr. Kellar:** Not really. Right off hand I can't think of anything else, you know, that I might add to what I've said already.

**Dr. Bolton:** Okay. Well, I appreciate you taking out some time out of your morning to talk to me.

**Mr. Kellar:** My pleasure.

**Dr. Bolton:** Thank you very much.